OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1750. [N°. 338.]

——— Eſt animus tibi
Rerumque prudens, & ſecundis
Temporibus dubiiſque rectus;
Vindex avaræ fraudis, & abſtinens
Ducentis ad ſe cuncta pecuniæ;
Conſulque non unius anni:
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus
Judex honeſtum prætulit utili, &
Rejecit alto dona nocentium
Vultu, & per obſtantes catervas
Explicuit ſua victor arma.

HOR. Lib. 4. Ode 9.

BY the Limitations which Mr. *Sidney* has marked out to the Power of the Prince who fills the Throne, and the great Authority he aſcribes to Parliaments, and to Judges and Juries, in determining upon the Lives and Properties of the Subject, he caſts a ſevere cenſure not on the King only who then reigned, but on the Parliaments, Judges and Juries of his Time: And that he was right in reſpect of the Judges and Juries eſpecially, the former of whom were mere Creatures of the Court, and the latter ſuch Perſons as were ſelected to go thro' the Buſineſs that was to be done, his own Caſe, which we juſt mentioned in our laſt, was a melancholy Example ſoon after the writing this Book.

Though it was not for that very Work, which we call *Sidney on Government*, that the Author was brought to the Block; it was for a ſhorter Sketch of the ſame Principles, which was found among his Papers, and produced as Evidence againſt him to ſupport a ſham Plot, and back'd by the infamous Lord *Howard's* ſingle Depoſition, that the Court-Judges, and a Set of Jurymen packed to their Mind, brought in this eminent Patriot guilty of High Treaſon: And yet no Friend to the preſent Eſtabliſhment can at this Day diſpute the Rectitude of theſe Principles, unleſs he will be guilty of Self-Contradiction.

Hence the Wiſdom and Benefit of thoſe Laws in particular which regard Parliaments and Judges, and which were made in conſequence of the Revolution, are moſt evident. The Triennial Act, which had been extorted from King *Charles* I. was ſoon infringed by that King himſelf, who did not continue to ſummon Parliaments according to the tenor of it; and it was afterwards quite annihilated by the long and fatal Parliament of the ſame Prince, when they obliged him to ſign a Law that they ſhould not be diſſolved without their own Conſent. King *Charles* II. had kept a ſingle Parliament Eighteen Years, in direct Violation of the ſame Law, and to the great Improvement of Corruption and courtly Influence. And as to the Judges, who held their Places during the King's good Pleaſure only, they were always ready to do whatever the King or his Miniſters commanded. But upon the Revolution, Parliaments were again ordered to be choſen every Three Years; and the Judges, when once nominated, were eſtabliſhed for Life, unleſs they voluntarily accepted a *Quietus*, or were removed and diſgraced for Mal-Practice.

One Part of this Conſtitution ſtill remains. The Judges continue Judges *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*; and we have now the Satisfaction to ſee ſeveral on the Benches, who have long done Honour to their Seats. The ſame Method of packing Juries, who are the proper Judges of the Facts brought before them, is not notorious; tho' Inſtances of *ſelect* Juries, in particular Caſes, have not been wanting ſince the Revolution, and the ſuffering Parties at leaſt have not failed to complain of unconſtitutional Severities in the Sentences paſſed on themſelves. But Parliaments have added a ſupplemental Four Years to the Three they enjoyed by the old Law, which was found inſufficient to allow Country-Gentlemen Time to get a proper Court-Acquaintance. The Members have now Opportunity to contract Friendſhips, which have always been accounted among the firſt of human Enjoyments. Space enough is granted them, both to receive Favours and to be grateful for what they have received. And by this Means no doubt, Laws are better conſulted betwixt an experienced Repreſentative and the Miniſtry.

This indeed is the leſs to our preſent Purpoſe, how much ſoever it may concern the Nation, as it immediately affects only the Lower-H—ſe, which, tho' a Branch of the Legiſlature, is not a perpetual Court of executive Juſtice. That Office belonged in the Days of King *Charles*, and at this Day belongs, to the L——s, or Upper-H—ſe of P———t.

But the Exerciſe of this judicial Authority, in Matters that regard the Life of Parties, is confined chiefly to thoſe who have a Right to ſit or be repreſented in the ſame Houſe. This Diſtinction of ſitting and being repreſented is more neceſſary to be made ſince the Union than it was before, becauſe the Body of the *Scots* Peerage, by the Limitation of Members that are allowed Seats, and the Election by which they obtain them, is as properly repreſented as the Body of the Commons. Of four *Scottiſh* Lords, who were convicted by their Peers of the laſt Rebellion, not one had a Seat in the illuſtrious Court before which they were tried.

But in Queſtion of Property and Eſtate, the Exerciſe of this Power extends to every Subject, whoſe Buſineſs is of ſufficient Conſequence to be brought into ſuch an Aſſembly, and whoſe Fortune will bear the Expence of ſuch high Proceedings. Perhaps there is not another Court of Juſtice in the World, conſiſting of Members ſo illuſtrious in Birth, Dignity, and patrimonial Revenues. The Parliament of *Paris*, which ſeems to approach the neareſt to it in regard to the Peers who have Seats there, is for the moſt Part made up of penſionary Judges, whoſe Seats are no otherwiſe hereditary than as they purchaſe the Succeſſion of them from Father to Son: But the *Engliſh* Peers are Judges born, and their Inheritance in this Quality is derived from their Blood, and not from any pecuniary Contract. How much is entruſted with this Court, the *dernier Reſſort* in all Law-Proceedings, is in ſome meaſure evident from this brief Deſcription of it.

Yet, as we are not to imagine that every L——, purely becauſe he is ſo, is endowed with the proper Qualities of Head to diſtinguiſh betwixt Right and Wrong in difficult Matters, or of Heart to do abſolute Juſtice, without reſpect to Perſons or Intereſts, in every controverted Queſtion; it ſeems neceſſary that there ſhould be ſome P—r, greatly ſkilled in Law and Equity, and of Integrity that is Proof againſt every Bias and Temptation, to reſide in this noble Aſſembly, to direct the Judgments of the leaſt diſcerning, and fix the Attention and Reſolution of thoſe who may be negligent or indifferent.

This is indeed a great Taſk, to which few Men in an Age can be in every reſpect equal. In *England* it belongs to the ſame Perſon who is likewiſe Keeper of the King's Conſcience, and Judge of all Matters of Equity below the ſupreme Court. Such a threefold Office (each Branch of which ſets him above every other Subject, except in the Ceremonial given to the Blood-Royal, and the Head of the Church) is ſcarcely to be found in any other Man but the Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain:* And there is one Particular in the Caſe of this high Officer, which gives him Occaſion, beyond all other Men, for the moſt inflexible Virtue, as well as the moſt conſummate Underſtanding.

The other Judges, as I before obſerved, are made ſo for Life, unleſs they forfeit their Honour and Authority by their own Conduct. When the King appoints one of them, he gives a Magiſtrate entirely to the People, and his Royal Act in this Caſe is irrevocable by pure Will and Pleaſure. If *Sidney's* whole Doctrine be true, which makes Kings themſelves accountable for their Conduct, the Monarch conveys to this Servant of the Public the ſame Tenure in his Office as he enjoys in his own. By this Means the Judges, by being ſecured againſt the Caprice of a Miniſter and Favourite, is ſecured againſt every common Temptation which the Dread of Power can infect: And as to the Temptations from Corruption or perſonal Influence, his withſtanding theſe is that Teſt of good Behaviour which perpetuates his Seat on the only Side where there is Danger.

But the Chancellor, as the peculiar Servant of the viſible King, tho' that Service hath a ſort of Controul over the Regal Pleaſure, is accountable to his Royal Maſter as well as to the Public for the Adminiſtration of his Office. He is not ſecured by the Equity of his Judgments towards the People, by the Wiſdom and Righteouſneſs of his Conduct either on the Bench, or in the Chair of the ſupreme Court of Judicature, againſt the Effects of any Diſguſt or Miſunderſtanding that may be conceived by the Prince or his Miniſters. Tho' his Authority, when in Office, is above that of any other ſubordinate Civil Magiſtrate, he is liable to be diſplaced by an Act of mere Authority, without any Reaſon aſſigned for it: And tho' he can receive no other Puniſhment than Depoſition in this Manner, having the Benefit of a Trial by his Peers if any particular Matters are charged againſt him; yet the Loſs of a moſt lucrative, as well as moſt honourable Employment, which from a corrupt or capricious Court he may be ſubject to for any unpleaſing Act of impartial Juſtice, is a Conſideration of ſuch Moment to weak Humanity, that it requires a Virtue much above the common Rate to be always unaffected by it.

This ſingular Circumſtance, ſo different from the State of the *Britiſh* Judicature in every other Member of it, would perhaps merit ſome Correction, if it were not reaſonable, that the Keeper of the King's Conſcience ſhould be always a Man to the King's own Liking: At leaſt, this is the Senſe of our Conſtitution, which makes the Office of Lord Chancellor equally important and precarious.

In order to have a right Notion of the Importance of this Office, it may not be amiſs to conſider it a little more

HALFPENNY
1955

particularly in the ſeveral Branches of it. In all Acts of State which require the Appoſition of the Great Seal, it gives the Right of an After-Judgement upon the Rectitude, Propriety and Conveniency of thoſe Acts. The Keeping of this Seal would be an Office of ſmall Truſt, if he who kept was obliged to uſe it upon every Occaſion that was laid before him: But to have the Power of refuſing the laſt Sanction to a Buſineſs that has gone thro' all the other ſolemn Forms, is in truth an Attribute of the higheſt Truſt and great Dignity. He cannot hinder the Ratification of any ſuch Act, becauſe he cannot keep the Seal againſt the King's Pleaſure: But while he retains his Office, he cannot be controuled in the Authority appertaining to it.

As to the ſecond Branch of this great Office, the Preſidency in the ſupreme Court of Judicature, I have already ſaid ſomething of the Nature and Duty of it: But that is not the whole. The Cauſes that come before this high Court, are generally ſuch as he has before determined by his ſingle Judgement. It lies upon him to defend *this*, and to ſhew the Rectitude of his former Decree; perhaps in Oppoſition to other Lords, who have great Gifts of Underſtanding and Eloquence, and theſe perhaps improved by a long Courſe of the ſame Studies which have qualify'd himſelf for the Seat he fills: Nay, it has not unfrequently happened, that ſome of them have been his Predeceſſors in the ſame Truſt and Dignity, and were therefore Adepts in every Form, as well as in the general Equity of the Queſtion. In theſe Circumſtances to have the feweſt Decrees reverſed, to procure ſo auguſt a Sanction to the greateſt Number of his own Opinions, is certainly the higheſt Glory that can be obtained by the moſt illuſtrious Conſtellation of human Accompliſhments.

And with regard to the making thoſe Decrees themſelves, which is his ſingle Act, the Poſſibility of this Reviſion in every Caſe, and the Penetration and Caution that are requiſite to prepare againſt any unwelcome or diſgraceful Effect of it, ſufficiently demonſtrate what Qualities are neceſſary in the Man who moderates or extends the Force of the written Law, or ſupplies the Defect of it in Caſes that could not be foreſeen. Diſcernment, to ſeparate Truth from the Appearance of it; Wit, to repel the Force of gloſſy Subtilty; Wiſdom, to comprehend and adjuſt every Part of a Debate; Foreſight, to make Proviſion againſt every injurious Conſequence; Integrity, to let no Conſideration but that of Juſtice have the leaſt Weight; Courage, to pronounce right Judgement in Defiance of Envy or Oppoſition:—Theſe are ſome of the great Endowments that ought to enrich the Mind and Heart of a Lord High Chancellor.

If my Readers can look upon a noble L——, who is not *Conſul unius anni*, but has long diſcharged his high Functions with unblemiſhed Reputation of Honour; if they can apply the *Animus rerum prudens*, the *Vindex avaræ fraudis*, the Judge who prefers what is honeſt to what is profitable, and who with a ſuperior Air rejects every Gift that is offer'd for the Perverſion of Juſtice; one who procures, by the Authority of his Office, a Victory over every mean Art that would debaſe the Exerciſe of it; in a Word, one who poſſeſſes all the great and good Qualities enumerated in my Motto, or added in this ſhort Eſſay; it will be needleſs for me to engage in a Taſk, which, however cautiouſly performed, might be miſconſtrued by Malignity, or condemned by Delicacy.——Let it ſuffice, that I have endeavoured, in a few Particulars, to write a Supplement to what my Guide, the great *Sidney*, hath ſaid concerning the Power of the viſible King: For if that be ſo limited as he aſſerts, the Authority it wants muſt reſide ſomewhere; ſince in every Community, whether monarchical or republican, there muſt, according to his own Principles, be a ſupreme and abſolute Power.

LONDON.

By Advices from Hanover we learn, that the King will leave the Ghorde on Friday ſe'nnight; and go to Gifhorn, another of his Hunting Seats, where his Majeſty propoſes to ſtay till the 23d of October, O. S. and then ſet out for England.

'Tis ſaid that the Houſhold of his Royal Highneſs Prince George, eldeſt Son to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, will ſoon be ſettled, and a Preceptor, &c. be appointed to his Royal Highneſs.

Wedneſday there was a grand Meeting at the College of Phyſicians, when the Profeſſors of Phyſick of Oxford and Cambridge were received as Deputies from thoſe Univerſities, to ſettle ſome Differences that have lately ariſen between the College of Phyſicians and thoſe learned Bodies.

The Britiſh Herring Fiſhery is already arrived to ſuch Perfection that no leſs than Four whole Barrels, each containing 800 Herrings, and Thirteen Half Barrels, have been caught by and cured on board the Carteret and Pelham Buſſes, and ſold for 130l. 4s.

By a private Letter from Perthſhire, we have an Account, that the Subſcriptions to the Chamber of Montroſe, towards carrying on the Herring Fiſhery, already amount to 10000l. Sterling.

Orders have been tranſmitted to Mr. Keene, to make the moſt preſſing Inſtances for the Reſtitution of the Ships and Cargoes of Engliſh Subjects, lately ſeized in the Weſt-Indies.

The Dirge on Account of the Death of the late King of Portugal, at the Ambaſſador's Chapel, is deferred till the latter End of October.

On Monday a Perſon carried to the Bank a Note for 100l. which was paid on the 11th of July laſt, as a loſt or deſtroyed Note, on Security being given for the Reimburſement of the Money in Caſe it was ever produced. The Bearer ſaid her Name was Anne Richardſon, that ſhe liv'd with Mrs. Swan at Chelſea, and received the ſaid Note from Mr. Byrne, an Attorney at Norwich, as a Legacy from a Friend. However the Note was ſtopt till they have a further Account.

Some Time ſince died the Hon. and Rev. Sir Charles Corbett, Bart. of Stoke in Salop. He was the youngeſt Son of the late Sir Robert Corbett, who died in 1740. By his Deceaſe the Dignity of an Engliſh Baronet becomes extinct. The Eſtate which is very ample, devolves to his ſix Siſters and Coheireſſes.

Laſt Week died at his Seat at Leverington Hall, in the Iſle of Ely, Adam Hawkins, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Cambridge, for ſeveral Years paſt.

A few Days ſince died of a violent Fever, at his Seat at Woodcot, near Beddington in the County of Surry, John Wood, Eſq; a worthy honeſt Man, poſſeſſed of a large Fortune in and near the ſaid County.

Monday one of the great Matches at Cricket, five on a Side, was decided in the Artillery Ground, between Surry and Kent; when it was played as follows:

Surry.		Kent.	
Firſt Innings ——	50	Firſt Innings ——	7
Second ditto ——	7	Second ditto ——	2
Majority for Surry	48		

Laſt Saturday Evening John Pearſon, the Walking Taylor, finiſhed his walking 300 Miles round Tothill Fields, about 20 Minutes within the Time limited. The Betts ran very high.

A little before the Man had finiſhed his Journey a Fellow croſs'd the Path before him ſeveral Times, in order to hinder him; which ſo exaſperated a Soldier preſent, that he cut the Fellow acroſs the Belly with his Hanger, in ſo dangerous a Manner, that he died laſt Sunday in a violent Agony.

The Subſcription for carrying on the Proſecutions againſt the Number of Villains who have been concerned in robbing the Merchants, by ſtealing Goods from off the Keys, and from on board Ships, &c. is carried on with great Spirit; and no doubt will meet with the deſired Succeſs in the End; by bringing great and ſmall Rogues to Puniſhment.

Wedneſday a Boat in which were three Bales of Woollen Goods, was ſtolen from one of the Keys near the Cuſtom Houſe, whilſt the Waterman was gone to look for the Searchers. As ſoon as the Man return'd, and miſs'd his Boat, he rightly judged that the Villains would row up with the Tide, and therefore purſued them that Way in another Boat. Enquiring at the ſeveral Stairs, he heard that ſuch a Boat had paſs'd by; and at length found it amongſt the Ruſhes near Lambeth, with all the Goods on board.

On Saturday Evening laſt as one Mrs. Hughes was going over Tower Hill, two Men with Boots on, dreſs'd like Countrymen, enquired of her the Way to East-Smithfield, where they pretended their Horſes were put up. She ſaid ſhe was going that Way and would ſhew them the Place; but they ſoon took an Opportunity to knock her down, and robb'd her of eleven Shillings and a Bundle of Linnen, and got clear off.

Laſt Saturday Night as a poor Woman was coming down the Middle of Moorfields, ſhe was met by two Fellows, who demanded her Money: She told them, ſhe had no more than Three-pence Farthing, and they demanded it, which ſhe gave them; and afterwards they beat her in a moſt unmerciful Manner.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when 21 Priſoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

William Smith for forging a Bill of Exchange for 45 l. and a Receipt to it. And

Richard Wright for robbing Charles Coleman of a Hat, Wig, and two Shillings, near Moorfields.

Thurſday 19 Priſoners were tried, and five capitally convicted, viz.

Hugh Burrell, for Cow-ſtealing.

James Macleane, for robbing Joſiah Higden on the Highway of a Portmanteau, &c.

Henry James Saunders for a Highway-Robbery near Pancras.

John Griffiths, for robbing J. Cockerham in the Fleet-Market of a Cloth Cloak and Handkerchief. And

—— Watſon, for robbing John Loveleſs of a Silver Watch near Ratcliff Highway.

The Remainder of the Seſſions will be in our next.

We hear that a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Commodore Saunders, will ſoon ſail to the Weſt Indies, to obſerve the French and Spaniſh Squadrons.

Our Papers having taken ſome Notice of the Condemnation of one Toby Gill, a Black, at the laſt Aſſizes for the County of Suffolk; but the Enormity of his Crime, which was Murder, has not been ſufficiently made known. He was a Drummer in Sir Robert Rich's Regiment and a very drunken profligate Fellow. He met, or overtook the poor Woman he murdered upon the Road, and her refuſing to comply with his lewd Propoſal, ſtrangled her with her own Handkerchief, and then abuſed her dying and dead. Overcome with Liquor, he was found aſleep by the Body and immediately ſent to Priſon. He was convicted on clear Evidence, and ordered to be hung in Chains. The very worthy Perſon who tried him, expreſſed himſelf in paſſing Sentence thus, "I never beſ" deſired a Power of extending legal Penalties; but if "had ſuch a Power I ſhould exerciſe it in this Caſe."

The Monument of Thomas Thyne, Eſq; who was barbarouſly murdered in the Hay Market, which was taken down, is now put up again, finely beautify'd.

Advices from Germany intimate, that a Treaty of Amity is concluded between the Maritime Powers and the Elector of Cologn, whereby his Electoral Highneſs engages to vote for the Archduke Joſeph to be King of the Romans, and to keep a large Body of Troops in Readineſs to act as Occaſion may require; and alſo that a Negotiation of the ſame Nature is on the Carpet with the Count of Heſſe.

They write from Paris, that a Council had been held about the Remonſtrances made by the Deputies of the Clergy of France, concerning the King's late Declaration which enjoins them to produce within ſix Months the fartheſt, exact Accounts of the Income of all Church Livings; but they have not yet heard what Reſolution has been taken in that Council; tho' it is generally ſuppoſed the Court will give the Clergy ſome Satisfaction on that Head, becauſe they are a very uſeful Body of Men in keeping the People tame and loyal under arbitrary Power and Oppreſſion.

Our Correſpondent at Paris informs us, that there are ſtrong Suſpicions that the late Archbiſhop of Tours was poiſoned, upon which one of his Servants has been ſent to Priſon. There are Suſpicions of the like kind with regard to the Marſhal Duke d'Harcourt. The Biſhop of Laverne, who went to viſit him a little before he died, was the only Perſon that did not eat of a certain Diſh at the Table, and has been very well ever ſince; whereas all who did eat of it are ill, and ſome in a very dangerous Condition. The great Bankruptcies that have lately happened at Lyons and Marſeilles were occaſioned by the fall of a Merchant at Cadiz, who broke for above a Million of Pieces of Eight.

Extract of a Letter from the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

"Wool at our Markets is conſiderably fallen; and it is hoped by all Well Wiſhers to their Country, that it will have the ſame Turn in every Place where the Woollen Manufacture is carried on; as nothing is more advantageous to the Nation than rendering our Woollens cheaper in the foreign Market than our Neighbours, nor any Thing more pernicious than engroſſing the Wool, in order to enhance the Price, by which the induſtrious Manufacturer cannot get it on reaſonable Terms.——By the beſt Calculations throughout the Nation there has been a larger Clipp this Year than ever was known."

The following is ſaid to be an Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Col. Herbert's Regiment, from Scotland, dated Auguſt 30.

"On the 13th Inſtant, three Men belonging to our Regiment, viz. two Engliſhmen and a Highlander, who were ſome time ſince ſentenced to Death by a Court Martial for Deſertion, were brought to the Place appointed for their Execution, when juſt at the dreaded Inſtant a Reprieve came for the two Engliſhmen; but the Highlander was left to Death purſuant to his Sentence. This immediately cauſed a great Diſturbance among the Highlanders, which was that Night followed by ſeveral Letters to Col. Herbert and Lieut. Col. Gray, threatening to murder them, &c. and burn the Houſes they quartered at; declaring alſo that would be revenged on every Engliſhman they met. Accordingly on the 18th, they met one Conelly, a Soldier of our Regiment, whom they murdered, mangling the Body moſt inhumanly. On the 20th they met with two other Engliſhmen, whom they cut in a moſt terrible Manner, and would have killed them, had not they defended themſelves with ſuch Bravery, as to force the Aſſaſſins to Flight. Since which a Highlander, and two others on Suſpicion of the Murder are taken. Some other Letters have been ſent to the Guard Houſe, menacing Fire and Sword: Upon which a double Guard is kept, and a Patrole in the Night is conſtantly fixed about the Guard Houſe and the Officers Quarters; notwithſtanding which, they behave very obligingly, and it is feared their Behaviour will produce worſe Conſequences than they may at preſent imagine. They now bring a great many People in for wearing the Highland Dreſs."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Nostra Seignora de Boa Despacho, of 74 Guns, arrived at Lisbon from the Bay of All-Saints, dated Aug. 6. N. S.

"The 23d, July, we descried at 7 in the Morning, two Algerine Corsairs, one of which was a large Xebeck with 50 Moors on board. They chaced us four Hours, firing all the while with Patteraroes and Small Arms. At 11, the Pirate came alongside, grappled, and boarded us with 80 Moors armed with Pistols and Scymitars. Our Captain, though he had but 11 Soldiers, made so brisk a Fire as to jump the Mooriſh Impetuosity; 'till 120, Passengers and Men, rushing from their Covert, so handled the Infidels that scarcely one escaped his just Fate. At this Time, a Moor, who seemed their Captain, seeing the Distress of his Men, jumped on board us, to animate them; but was immediately killed by a Blow which also knocked him into the Sea. The Moors, disliking I suppose our rough Treatment of them, upon this immediately took to their Heels. This close Fight lasted about an Hour, in which time about 100 Moors took their Rout to Mahomet's Paradise, while several others are preparing for the same Journey. We had not one killed, and only seven wounded."

Mrs. Keith's Corpse was removed from her Husband's House in May-Fair the Middle of October last, to an Apothecary's in South Audley Street, where she lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral. ——Several Persons, belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many Members, supposing the Marriages at May Fair New Chapel to be detrimental to their Interest, have made it their Business to rave and clamour, but in such a Manner as not to deserve an Answer, because every Thing they have said stands only to expose their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Sense and Understanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn to the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea, as usual, any Time 'till four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde-Park-Corner, opposite the Great Chadel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Glocester, Sept. 6. Last Sunday there was the most violent Rain ever known in these Parts within the Memory of Man. It began about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and lasted three Hours, with very little Intermission. The principal Streets were above three Feet deep in Water, so that most of the Cellars were filled, and many of the Shops. At Painswick and Stroud it did great Damage. Several of the Mills there suffered very much; large Trees and Hedges were carried away, and Walls were thrown down by the Rapidity of the Torrent; several Acres of Land were washed away; and upon the Hills the Water made Channels four or five Foot deep. The People at Stroud were confined in Church some Hours, and several Persons who live in the Vales could not go home with Safety till the next Day; but in all this Calamity we don't hear of any lives lost.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4. Yesterday was launched, at Cockenzie in East-Lothian, a fine new-built Herring Buss, by Mr. Caddell, on his own Account, called the Grant. All her Timbers are of the Growth of that County.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 1. Last Thursday as Mr. Draper and another Officer were searching in Dromcondra Lane for run Goods, Mr. Draper found a Bag of Counterfeit Halfpence concealed in a Ditch; and on his advancing a little Way from the Place, he saw a Man hiding another Bag, which he also secured, and brought them both to the Customhouse. Yesterday the Lodgings of some Strangers, supposed to be Coiners of that base Coin, was searched, and therein were found Files, Crucibles, and other Implements for the said Purpose.

It is very remarkable, that at the Assizes of Caven not one Person was found guilty; and that the Jail-Doors were left open for all Debtors to go in or out; so that there is not one Person now confined in that Prison for Debt or any Misdemeanor.

We hear from Kilkenny, that at the Assizes for the City, Laurence Murphy was found guilty of feloniously taking a black Heifer. In the County John Kenaghan was convicted of harbouring James Bolger a proclaimed Tory, for which he is to be executed; James Walaghan and Thomas Summers, for Cow stealing; Michael Millea, a proclaimed Tory, pleaded he was not the Person intended by the Proclamation, but the Jury finding he was the Person, he is to be executed; John Reddy, for robbing the House of the Rev. Mr. Collier.

This Day are publiſh'd.

THE divine Inſtitution and Model of the Chriſtian Prieſthood. A Viſitation Sermon, by the Rev. James Chalmers, D. D.

PLURALITIES INDEFENSIBLE: A Treatiſe humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Parliament of Great Britain. By a Preſbyter of the Church of England.

Denique ſit finis Quærendi.

The Hiſtory of the Arians, and of the Council of Nice, made good by Citations from original Authors; with a Chronological Table, containing an Abridgment of the principal Things in the Hiſtory, placed according to the Order of Time; with Notes clearing the Difficulties of Facts and Chronology. Written in French, by M. de Tillemont, and tranſlated into Engliſh. It is recommended by the Rev. Dr. Waterland in theſe Words:

"A Book which I would particularly commend to the Peruſal "of the Engliſh Readers, to give them a Notion both of the "ancient and modern Arianiſm."

Waterland's 2d Defence of ſome Queries, p. 302. 2d Edit.

The Whole Duty of a Chriſtian, by Way of Queſtion and Anſwer; exactly purſuant to the Method of The Whole Duty of Man. By ROBERT NELSON, Eſq;

The CASE Stated, between the Church of Rome and the Church of England: Wherein is ſhewn, that the Doubt and the Danger is in the former, and the Certainty and Safety in the atter Communion.

Alſo Miſcellaneous Reflections, with Remarks on the Hiſtorica Account of the Life of King David.

Eſſays upon ſeveral Moral Subjects, viz. The Religious Stoic; Solitude preferred to publick Employment; Moral Galantry; The moral Hiſtory of Frugality, with its oppoſite Vices; An Eſſay on Reaſon. By Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, Knt. To which is prefixed, ſome Account of his Life and Writings; with an Index to the Whole.

ESSAYS of Seigneur DE MONTAIGNE. In Three Volumes. With Marginal Notes and Quotations, and an Account of the Author's Life and Character. Made Engliſh by CHARLES COTTON, Eſq; The Fourth Edition.

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*** None will be genuine that are not ſign'd by the Name of M. LODWICK.

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The Letter addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield by Mrs. MUILMAN.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS; this, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, bringing about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up, and adjuſte the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere-Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon asking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

This Day are publiſhed.

A General Dictionary, Hiſtorical and Critical. In which a new and accurate Tranſlation of that of the celebrated Mr. Bayle, with the Corrections and Obſervations printed in the late Edition, is included; and interſperſed with ſeveral thouſand Lives, never before publiſhed. The whole containing the Hiſtory of the Moſt illuſtrious Perſons of all Ages and Nations, particularly thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland; with Reflections on ſuch Paſſages of Mont. Bayle as ſeem to favour Scepticiſm and the Manichee Syſtem. By ſeveral Hands. And the Oriental Articles by George Sale, Gent. In Ten Volumes.

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Index Materiæ Medicæ: Or, A Catalogue of Simple Medicines, that are fit to be uſed in the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery. Containing, 1ſt, The Officinal Name of each, in Latin. 2d, A ſhort Botanical Deſcription of the Species that is commonly uſed. 3d, The Name in Greek and Engliſh. 4th, The Part that is moſt in Uſe. And 5th, The Names of the Diſpenſatory or Shop-Preparations, and Compoſitions. To which are added, Two Tables; in the Firſt the Simple Medicines are reduced under general Heads, and in the Second they are claſſed according to their principal Virtues.

Pharmaco-Botanologia: Or, An Alphabetical and Claſſical Diſſertation on all the Britiſh Indigenous and Garden Plants of the New London Diſpenſatory; in which their Genera, Species, Characteriſtic, and diſtinctive Notes, are methodically deſcribed; the Botanical Terms of Art explained; their Virtues, Uſes, and Shop-Preparations, declared from proper Obſervations.

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The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without a ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is Generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, dout once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnedies.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and clean the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Doors in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, With Directions.

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THE shorteſt, ſafe, and regular Cure, this Day in the World, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt inveterate Degree of it, by a Medicine as pleaſant to take, and as eaſy in its Operation as it is effectual in its Cure; ſo that the unfortunate Patient gets ſuddenly and ſurprizingly well, without Diſtaſte to his Palate, the leaſt Diſorder of Body, or any Confinement whatever. This is that great Remedy, now ſo well known and long experienced to be truly infallible, and is the Grand ANTI-SIPHYLICON that Radcliffe and Garth uſed to ſay would totally extirpate the Venereal Diſeaſe from the Face of the Earth, were it but univerſally known, and properly taken. Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their cruel attendant Symptoms, it preſently cures; and if taken in Time, even prevents their taking Place. It is a ſafe, gentle, and pleaſant Family Purge, even for Children as well as grown Perſons, in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary; nor can the deepeſt Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, Gout, Evil, or Leproſy, ſtand before it, but are pleaſantly cured and thoroughly extirpated by it, as well as the higheſt and moſt inveterate State of the confirmed Venereal Diſeaſe; which, with all its moſt raging Symptoms, it ſoon eradicates, reſtoring Health, Strength, and Vigor to the Body. Thoſe who once take it, will never have Recourſe to any Thing elſe. One Pot in moſt Caſes is ſufficient for a Cure.

Price 6s. a Pot, ſealed up with a Book of Inſtructions, by which all Perſons may fully underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters anſwered unleſs Poſt-paid.

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WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men* and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual, and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as removing the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they miſmock, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, ſhifting Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spi- and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſomuch fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

To Perſons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS ſo frequent as of late they have been, nor have the uſual Remedies been found adequate to thoſe pertinacious Diſtempers: This occaſioned a Phyſician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palſy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and always with ſurprizing Succeſs even ſucceſſfully to cure by it the Palſy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Diſorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that ſo thoſe labouring under theſe miſerable Ailments might know where to meet with a ſafe and moſt certain Cure, which it accompliſhes in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſuch Eaſe and Pleaſure (a few Drops of it being a Doſe, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almoſt incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient ſoon finds all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and ſhaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more, and this, though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, and whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſhed for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, attennuates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and repleniſhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralitick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly way, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, in an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovemention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occaſioned, by* Pollutio ſui, *Seminal Weakneſſes of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And alſo

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weakneſſes, Coldneſs of Conſtitution, or any other Cauſe whatever.*

The Famous and Ineſtimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men, and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling, opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently repleniſhing the criſpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by faſt living, Strains, or Self Abuſes, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, ſealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

Dr. R. NELSON, being well known to have made the Cure of Seminal and Genital Imbecilities his chief Study and Practice above thirty Years, does recommend his moſt Noble Cordial and Strengthning ELIXIR, which thouſands of People have experienced, to be the only BALSAMICK HEALING RESTORING Medicine in the World,

For Gleets and Weakneſſes,

THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Deſtroyer of Youth in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infection which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Custom Self-Pollution (that curſed School Wickedneſs, which ſpoils Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the bud) or from involuntary Emiſſions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain, and dry up, the Seminals, and wither, as it the Generative Faculties, cauſing Impotency in Men, the Albus, and Barrenneſs in Women, (or but a weakly ſickly Offſpring if any) and in the long Run (by impoveriſhing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Conſumption.

No Medicine can be more pleaſant to take, nor any Thing on Earth more effectual for the Purpoſe; for let the Imbecility be ever ſo great, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and be either in the Spermatick Veſſels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, reſtoring, and repleniſhing the Reins and Seminals, and ſtrengthning and reſtoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much ſoever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their true Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, watery, or yellowiſh, and conſequently inſufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

All Diſorders of the Urine, as Difficulty in the making or retaining it, or its dribling away, hot or ſmarting, or foul, ſlimy, muddy, greaſy or ſtinking, whether from Gravel, Stone, Scrauvy, or Venereal Cauſe are likewiſe ſpeedily cured by it, and the Water ſoon to be held as ſtrongly, and yet brought away as freely, only ſtream'd, and clear as ever.

Price 5s. a Bottle. Prepared by the abovesaid Author, and ſold only) ſealed up with Directions how to take it) at Mr. Corbett's Bookſeller, at Aldiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church Fleet-Street, and by Henry Cook, under the Royal-Exchange, ſelling only for 5s. Bottle of Elixir.

For the Year 1751. —— A NEW

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How NEW FASHIONS are APED from the French,

Of SACKS, Flies, PLENTIFUL HOOPS &c.--Rem

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At Court That Day. The Features of Each Claſs deſcribed —And, WHENCE it is, that thoſe Mighty Beauties Co FROM.

In Dark Evenings, How *Bad Women*, Intice into Houſes, Where TRAVELLERS Come the WORSE

Becauſe, They Can be WHOLE again, but ONE Way

With Variety of Other Such Like Obſervations in Each Month of the Year, which are in None of the Common Almanacks.

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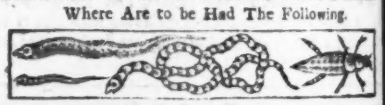

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SUGAR PLUMS,

As Innocent as a Little RHEU BARB, Or MANNA, Or a Luſcio Prune, or Two, Stew'd with Sena.

COMMON *Sugar Plums* at the Confectioners, are indeed Bigger than Theſe, But, For Colour, Taſte &c. Theſe may be Eaten by Children, Like a COMMON Sugar Plum, Or like Any Sweet-Meat.

Twelve Pence a Dozen. —— Or, May Buy but ONE of a Single PLUM, for a PENNY, (With Directions with It)

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